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ANCIENT AND MODERN STONE IMPLEMENTS, &c.

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CATALOGUE

OF A

COLLECTION

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN STONE IMPLEMENTS,

AND OF OTHER

WEAPONS, TOOLS, AND UTENSILS

OF THE

ABORIGINES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES,

IN THE POSSESSION OF

HENRY CHRISTY, F.G.S., F.L.S., &c.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1862.

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ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM
SIR
ARTHUR EVANS
BEQUEST
1941
OXFORD

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PREFACE.

THIS Catalogue of Weapons, Tools, and Utensils made and used by Aborigines is arranged especially to show the relations and differences between the Stone Implements used in different ages and in different countries; and also to illustrate, in some degree, the conditions of civilization under which the Stone Implements of prehistoric times have probably been used.

The Collection has been arranged, and the Catalogue drawn up, by M. Steinhauer of Copenhagen. In the First Division are arranged "Antiquities," that is, the implements and weapons of the "Stone-age," or Prehistoric Time; in the Second Division we have the Implements and Works of Art belonging to peoples of whom some traditional or historical knowledge is preserved, and who can be treated of as Nations and as fair subjects of Ethnographical Science.

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COLLECTION, ETC.

First Division.—ANTIQUITIES.

A. Scandinavia.

[Section A. I.]

[A. I.] Stone Implements, found in the great refuse-heaps (Kjökkenmöddinger) accumulated around the dwellings of the first inhabitants of Scandinavia, or composed of the remains of the great repasts which, it is believed, were held by them at their festival-places by the sea-shores and the borders of the fiords. These are large heaps of oyster-shells, mixed with the shells of cockles, mussels, periwinkles, and edible snails, split marrow-bones (partly of animals now extinct in Denmark), sooty potsherds, and the above-mentioned roughly chipped flint implements, which correspond more or less closely with others found in France and Britain.

Nos. 1–3. Three roughly chipped pieces of flint, probably used in hunting as sling-stones.

4–11. Eight axes or wedges, 2¾–4 inches long, of which a large quantity is found, but all uniformly rude in shape, like these.

12. Another, 3¾ inches long, and of a somewhat different shape; its sloping edge seems to have been caused by use.

13. A fragment (4 inches in length) of an axe or wedge, broken in remote time.

14. A spoon-shaped or spatulate implement, 3¼ inches long, made of a roughly chipped flint-flake.

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15. A small chisel, 3 inches long, and roughly chipped.

16–27. Twelve flint-flakes, which have been used as knives, from 1½–4 inches in length, and of different breadths; some are fragments.

28. A nucleus or block of flint from which such flakes have been chipped.

29. A flint-flake, or rather an implement made of a flake; it has an oblong shape, is 3¼ inches long, and is very similar to some more carefully chipped implements which are found in Britain, but of unknown use.

30. A fragment of stag's horn, perforated, about 6 inches long, which, with a wooden handle, has served as a pickaxe. (In some of these pickaxes small stone wedges were inserted; in others none.)

[Section A. II.]

[A. II.] Stone Implements, of better shape and more refined workmanship, used in an early age subsequent to the above-mentioned and stone tools belonging to their fabrication.

No. 1. A little "knakstone," or implement by which, it is believed that other stones were chipped.

2. An axe or wedge, 6½ inches long, which shows the first rude commencement of manufacture; it is unfinished.

3. A flatter one, 5¼ inches long.

4. Another, 6½ inches long, and with a broader edge.

5. A smaller one, 5 inches long, and with a broader edge in proportion.

6. Another roughly chipped axe, 7 inches long, and of a very rare and uncommon shape, viz. round at its upper part and flat on the other.

7, 8. Two larger, more advanced wedges, 8–10½ inches long, but without the tapering butt.

9. A similar one, 9½ inches long, with its broader edge having an uncommon shape.

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10. An axe or wedge, 10 inches long, of which the sharpened butt forms a kind of edge.

11, 12. Two smaller ones, about 5½ inches long, both with a broken butt.

13. Another neatly chipped and flat wedge, about 5½ inches long.

14. A narrow chisel, 8½ inches long. (Rare.)

15. Another but smaller chisel, 6 inches long. (Rare.)

16. A large wedge, about 12¾ inches long, without butt, and only showing the commencement of having been ground. (Broken.)

17. Another, 6¼ inches long, and of the same kind.

18. A larger one, 7½ inches long, with tapering butt; only partially ground.

19. A small one, only 3½ inches long, but of the same kind.

20. Another, which is 4 inches long, and has a broader edge; grinding has been commenced on one side; perhaps it was made from an old tool.

21, 22. Two wedges, 4½–5½ inches long, and without butt; the edge has been broken off at a remote time and a new one commenced, but only with chipping.

23. Another, 4¼ inches long, in which both the edge and the butt have been renewed.

24. Two similar, with tapering butt, 5¾–6¼ inches long.

25, 26. Two fragments of stone wedges, about 4½ inches long, which have been prepared for being made into gouges, but not finished.

27. A gouge, 7 inches long, of which the edge is broken and a new one prepared, but only by chipping.

28–31. Four wedges without butts, 4¾–6 inches long, of which the edge has been renewed by grinding.

32. A hammer of granite, 4¼ inches long. It is made

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from a larger broken one, the remains of the former hole of which is visible.

33. A very rare block or nucleus of flint, 5½ inches long, from which were chipped flint-flakes for knives and arrow-heads.

34–38. Five large flint-flakes, from 5 to 6¼ inches, a very uncommon size.

39–42. Four others, partly broken, about 3–4½ inches long.

43. A flat grinding-stone, 11 inches long, used for the grinding of the different kind of wedges. (Rare.)

44. Another almost round one, 12 inches long, used for the grinding of gouges. (Very rare.)

45. A smaller one, 10 inches long, of the same kind and purpose. (Very rare.)

46–50. Five wedges of different size, 8–12 inches, without the tapering butt, or rather with two edges; they are ground on all sides.

N.B. These axes (46–50) have probably had a handle fixed on the middle.

51–57. Seven axes or wedges of different sizes, 3¼–7 inches long, and tapering, but only ground on two sides.

58–60. Three others, about 3½–7 inches long, tapering, and ground on all sides. (Rare.)

61. A very rare axe or wedge of granite, 5½ inches long, and with a round tapering butt, which is a little grooved.

62–68. Seven wedges, 5½–3¾ inches long, with tapering butt, and ground at the two sides, but with a broader edge.

69–75. Seven flat wedges of different sizes, 3½–5¾ inches long, and ground only on their broad sides.

76–79. Four flat wedges, 3–7 inches long, and ground on all sides. (The two largest are rare.)

80. Another of a very different shape; it is about 5 inches long, has a broad edge, and the opposite end is much smaller and a little rounded.

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81–84. Four axes or wedges, 6¼–9 inches long, and with sloping edges; the best preserved one is of greenstone.

85. Another wedge, 6¼ inches long, with sloping edge and pointed butt. This is a very common shape in Britain, but is rare in Denmark.

(The last-mentioned wedges, Nos. 81–85, have been used as our common axes, and not as a twibill.)

86, 87. Two narrow chisels, 6–8½ inches long, the one partially ground, and the other ground only on two sides.

88. Another narrow chisel, 5¾ inches long, and ground on all sides. It is a fine and rare specimen.

89–94. Six flat gouges of different sizes, 3¼–5¾ inches long.

95. A wedge of greenstone, 5¼ inches long; it is perforated at the end opposite to the edge, in order to fasten it to the handle. (Rare.)

96. Another, of an uncommon shape, 4¾ inches long, and ground on both sides of the cutting edge. The upper part is left in a rough state, and has probably been fixed in a wooden handle.

97. An axe of an uncommon or irregular shape, with a sloping edge; perhaps intended to be fixed in a handle, and used as the last-mentioned. It is 6¼ inches long, and damaged.

98, 99. Two fragments of wedges, about 3¾ inches long, which some antiquarians believe to have been used as knives.

100–103. Four perforated axes, 5–8 inches long, partly with squared and partly with round or rounded butts; two of them are damaged greenstone.

104. A fragment of an axe-hammer, about 5 inches long.

[Axe-hammer is the term used in Denmark (Œxhammer) for those specimens of axes which are perforated, not in the middle, but towards one end.]

105, 106. Two axe-hammers, 4¾–5¼ inches long; the small-

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est, which has been broken, has an uncommon semicylindrical tapering butt.

107. A cast in plaster of an axe-hammer, about 4½ inches long, from the Museum of Copenhagen.

108, 109. Two small hammers, 4–4½ inches long, of which is perforated in the middle, and the other near the middle.

110. A hammer, of an elegant form, about 7 inches long, and quite similar to those found in Germany and Britain. (See B. III. No. 104.)

111. Another hammer, of a fine shape, with proportionally larger edge and butt, and about 6 inches long; similar are found in Britain. (See B. III. No. 103.)

112. A cast in plaster of a stone hammer, from the Museum of Copenhagen, 5 inches long.

113–116. Four knives or poniards, from about 4⅝ to 9 inches long, and with handles for the most part beautifully chipped. They are all rare; but the smallest is perhaps the most remarkable, because it shows how a large knife was often renewed until it became a small one.

117–120. Four specimens of those knives or implements of which the handles are believed to have been covered with leather or skin; they are 6¼–10½ inches long: the largest one has been broken.

121–124. Four others of the same kind, 4–6 inches long; but they have all been much used, and often renewed.

125, 126. Two spear- or harpoon-heads, of which the broadest one is rare; about 6½–7 inches long. That part which was intended to be fixed in the shaft of the lance or harpoon is flat, and of course different to the following spear- or harpoon-heads.

127–132. Six spear- or harpoon-heads, 6–8¼ inches long; the largest has been broken.

133, 134. Two fragments of knives or spear-heads, which have been broken in very remote time; 4 and 4½ inches long.

135, 136. Two fine specimens of harpoon-heads, of which

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the serrated edges are beautifully made and preserved; about 6¼ inches long. (Very rare.)

137–142. Six semicircular implements, 3½–6½ inches long; they have probably been provided with wooden handles, and used as saws or otherwise for making incisions.

143, 144. Two crescent-shaped implements, 4½–6¾ inches long; believed to have been used for cleaning and preparing skins.

145, 146. Two of the so-called spoon-formed (skeeformede) implements, which are also believed to have been used for cleaning and preparing skins; 4½–5¼ inches long. These implements are very scarce in Scandinavia, and there regarded as rare; but, when comparing them with those found in Britain, Greenland, and Mexico (see B. III. No. 88; F. I. No. 50*; and I. IV. Nos. 54–57), it is very interesting to know that they are found in England in such quantity that Mr. H. Bateman's collection at Lauderdale House in Derbyshire contained about 500, which had all been found in about twelve miles from his house.

147. A smaller one of the same kind, but only 2½ inches long.

148, 149. Two arrow-heads, about 1¾–2¼ inches long, and triangular. (Rare.)

150. A heart-formed arrow-head with hooks, about 1¼ inch long; a little damaged, but very rare.

151. A very rare arrow-head, which, instead of a point, has a horizontal edge; ¾ inch long. In the Museum of Antiquities at Copenhagen are some of the same kind, but those were all found in Sconia (Sweden); and, though one of them was found connected with a little fragment of its shaft, it would have been very doubtful whether it had served as an arrow-head or not, had not some ancient Egyptian arrows, with similar but smaller stone heads, in this collection, shown that such weapons have really been used as arrow-heads.

(Similar arrows of the ancient Egyptians are preserved in the Leyden Museum).

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152. An arrow-head, or more probably a hook which was put on the shaft of the bird-arrow. It is of bone, about 6 inches long, and was found in a bog, which has coloured the bone. (Rare.) (See the bird-arrows from the Greenlanders and the Tschuchser. F. I. No. 9; F. II. No. 52, No. 54; and L. I. No. 7.)

153. A perforated stone-implement, of the shape of a flattened ball, 4 inches in diameter. This rare specimen was found at Sjælland, and has probably been used as a kind of mill-stone. (See the similar one found in Britain, No. B. III. 99, and another, R. No. 18.) They are used at the present time by the Bechuanas in South Africa. (See also O. No. 76.)

[Section A. III.]

[A. III.] Stone Implements used in a later time than that of the "Stone-age."

No. 1. A kind of grindstone, oval, 2½ inches long by 1¾, and 1¼ thick. It is not perforated. They are often found also in the tombs of the Stone-age. Their use is not fully ascertained. (Very rare.)

2, 3. Two shuttle-shaped stones, with incisions on their flat sides; 3¼–3¾ inches long; believed to have been used for whetting arrows.

4–6. Three perforated flat stone rings, believed to be spin-stones, similar to those now in use in Mexico, Central Africa, and Madagascar. (See also B. III. Nos. 93–98.)

7–9. Three others of the same kind, but flat on one, and rounded on the other side.

10, 11. Two others of clay, and round at both sides.

12. A grinding-stone, of the "Iron-age." It is squared, 11 inches long, and has an incision on one side.

[Such grinding-stones are found, together with iron arms, from the first century of the Christian era.]

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B. Great Britain and Ireland.

[Section B. I.]

[B. I.] Stone Implements found in Britain, and very similar to those found in France in the Drift at Amiens and Abbeville.

No. 1. Plaster-cast of a wedge, 5¾ inches long, found at Icklingham, Suffolk.

[Section B. II.]

[B. II.] Stone Implements, of better workmanship; and specimens which help to explain how they were manufactured: probably belonging to a later period than the last-mentioned.

Nos. 1–10. Ten leaf-shaped flint-flakes, from 2 to about 4 inches long. They were commonly chipped to spear- and arrow-heads; but probably often used as such in their present rough state.

11. Another of black flint, about 2¼ inches long; dredged from the bed of the river at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 1855.

12. A roughly chipped wedge or axe of black dull flint or chert, 12 inches loug; it was found in Anglesea, and shows the first rude commencement of the fabrication.

13. Another wedge, 6½ inches long, of an uncommonly fine shape, but of the same workmanship. It was found in the Thames.

14, 15. Two small wedges or chisels of flint, 4½ and 5¾ inches long, roughly chipped; found at Anglesea.

16. A small wedge of chalk-flint, of an oval shape, only chipped, 4 inches long. It was found at Anglesea, and is very much like the rude flint implements which are found in France in the drift. (See C. I. No. 12.)

17, 18. Two flat wedges of chalk-flint, 4¾ and 5½ inches long; the edges only are ground; found in Anglesea.

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19. A larger one, 6¼ inches long, of greyish-brown laminated claystone, softer on the surface than in the interior.

20. A very fine specimen of a grinding-stone, 9 inches long. It was found near Barcool in Dorchester Parish, Oxfordshire, in 1835.

[SECTION B. III.]

[B. III.] STONE IMPLEMENTS, generally of more refined fashion, such as are commonly found in Great Britain and Ireland; some of them have been much used and even repaired. Those having a peculiar and refined shape show in some respect the influence of a higher civilization.

No. 1. A wedge of a greyish-brown laminated clayslate; it is 6¼ inches long and finely ground, with a round edge; but the tapering butt is *flat or chisel-shaped.*

2. A similar one, 6 inches long, and of the same shape, but made of a fine-grained grey greenstone.

3. A smaller wedge, about 4 inches long; it is made of greenstone, and has a *rounded* tapering butt.

4. A similar one of the same length, and made of a hard mottled greenstone.

5. A larger one, 5¾ inches long, of the same form, but the edge is entirely worn out: it is made of coarse-grained greenstone.

6, 7. Two large wedges, about 7¼ inches long. They have sloping edges, and are both made of greenstone, the one like No. 5, and the other is hard mottled stone, like No. 4.

8. A beautiful specimen of a fine ground wedge, with a pointed tapering butt; the edge has been *re-ground*: it is made of a hard greyish-brown, now decomposed, clayslate.

9. A similar one, of which the pointed butt is a little damaged: it is made of a brownish, hard, fine-grained greenstone, and is about 5¼ inches long.

10. A wedge with *renewed but rounded* edge: it is made from the same kind of stone as No. 9, and is 5½ inches long.

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11. A similar one of dark-grey laminated clayslate, and 5⅝ inches long.

12. A wedge with a semicircular edge *renewed*: it is made of a greenish-grey greenstone, and is about 5 inches long.

13. A similar one of a greyish greenstone, about 4¾ inches long.

14. A wedge with a straight edge *renewed*: it is 4 inches long, and is made from flint, yellowish-brown on the outside.

15. Another of the same kind, only 3½ inches long; of a greenish semitransparent siliceous stone.

16. A wedge with a sloping edge, which has been frequently *renewed*, and which shows that it has been handled and used in a perpendicular way: it is of light-brown, slightly micaceous sandstone, and 4½ inches long.

17. Another of the same kind, of a light bluish-grey fine-grained sandstone, and 4⅝ inches long.

18. A wedge with *renewed* and sloping edge; its originally pointed butt, which has been broken in remote time, has also afterwards become sloping by use. Of dark-olive greenstone, and about 4½ inches long.

19. A similar one, with *renewed* and sloping edge and butt; of dark-coloured, hard, mottled greenstone; about 5 inches long.

20. A wedge with a pointed butt, and round on one side, but rather flat or hollow on the other. It is of a brownish greenstone, and 3½ inches long.

21. Another of the same kind, 3¾ inches long, and of a brownish-grey trap-rock.

22. A smaller one, with a very pointed butt. Of dark-green greenstone, and 3¼ inches long.

23. A narrower one, of dark-grey laminated clayslate, 3¾ inches long.

[These last-mentioned wedges or implements (20–23) have probably served for the same purposes as the Scandinavian gouges, and also as a kind of pick-hammer.]

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24, 25. Two flat wedges of an uncommon and very interesting type, about 4–4½ inches long, and made of a hard argillo-siliceous stone.

26. A similar one of greenstone, about 4¼ inches long.

27. A larger one of the same form, and about 5¾ inches long. Grey laminated clayslate.

28. Another flat wedge, of a more regular shape. It is of a brownish flint, and about 4¼ inches long.

29. A small flat wedge, of a brownish-grey clayslate, and 3 inches long.

30. A small wedge or chisel of greyish greenstone, 2¼ inches long.

31. A narrow chisel of dark greenstone, 3 inches long; damaged.

32. A very thin one of dark-grey greenstone, weathered grey on one side, 2¾ inches long, but a little damaged.

33. A spear- or harpoon-head of greyish flint, 9¼ inches long.

34. A smaller one of the same type, 4½ inches long.

35. A leaf-shaped spear- or harpoon-head of flint, 5¼ inches long.

36–47. Twelve leaf-, or, more distinctly, rhomboid-shaped spear- and arrow-heads; they are all finely chipped, and from 1½ to about 4½ inches long.

48, 49. Two others of the same shape, 2¾–3½ inches long, which have been partially ground; the one is, however, perhaps made of a fragment of another ground stone implement.

50–61. Twelve flint specimens, 1¼–3 inches long, which probably have been made for arrow-heads; some are only flint-flakes chipped on one side; but they are all neatly worked, the one end pointed and the other round.

62–66. Five large chert and flint arrow-heads, 2–3½ inches long; they are all adapted for being put into a handle or

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shaft; they have been provided with barbs, of which some are broken.

67–70. Four smaller specimens of the same kind, 1–1½ inch long.

71–76. Six others of a different shape, 1½–2½ inches long. When put into a split shaft, the projecting ends become the barbs.

77–80. Four others, triangular, but without barbs, 1¼–1½ inch long. (Very rare.)

81. A flame-shaped arrow-head of flint, 2½ inches long; the point a little damaged.

82. An arrow-head, 1½ inch long, and different in shape from the above-mentioned: it is of white quartz, and was found in Yorkshire.

83–87. Five oblong or shuttle-shaped implements; they are 2–3¼ inches in length, and all made from flint-flakes, neatly chipped on one side and quite smooth on the other.

88, 89. Two spoon-shaped implements of flint, about 2 inches long. Compare these with those found in Scandinavia. (A. II. Nos. 145–147.)

90, 91. Two flint-knives, 3–3½ inches long.

92. A flint-implement, 2¾ inches long, which perhaps has been used as a knife, but is a portion of a poniard-like weapon chipped on one side and on the two edges.

93–98. Six, perforated, partly ground and ornamented stones or stone rings, about 1–1½ inch in diameter, probably used as spinstones or bosses for the spindle. (See also A. III. Nos. 4–6.)

99. A round and perforated serpentine-stone, about 3 inches in diameter, and very similar both to that above mentioned (A. II. No. 153) as found in Scandinavia, and to that used by the Bechuanas in South Africa.

100. An axe or hammer of a hard greyish greenstone, about 5 inches long, and with a square butt; on three sides is a groove for the handle.

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101. A large hatchet, 7½ inches long; it has a rounded butt, a sharp edge, only 1¾ inch broad, and is grooved on three sides for the handle. Of ferruginous sandstone. Found in Yorkshire.

102. A similar one of a greyish greenstone; now about the same length; but it has originally been a very fine large one: the edge has been *renewed*, and is uncommonly broad, 3½ inches.

103. An axe or axe-hammer, of a neat shape, about 5¼ inches long.

104. Another, somewhat similar in shape; it is made of a dark greenstone, and is about 7 inches long. It was found in a barrow near Stonehenge. Compare with A. II. No. 110.

105. An axe-hammer of polished black slate, about 4¼ inches long.

[Section B. IV.]

[B. IV.] Stone Implements said to have been found in Scotland.

No. 1. A spear- or arrow-head, made from quartzite, and 2¼ inches long; the point is broken.

2. Another, heart-shaped, made of flint or chert, and about 2 inches long.

3. A triangular arrow-head of flint, or hornstone, about 1¼ inch long.

4. Another, of yellow flint-flake, about 1½ inch long, and with barbs.

5. A smaller leaf-shaped specimen without barbs, and 1 inch long.

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C. France.

[Section C. I.]

[C. I.] Stone Implements, rough and very primitive, found with mammalian remains in the gravel-pits at the village of Menchecourt near Abbeville, and at St. Acheul, about one mile south-east from Amiens.

The great number of Stone Implements which of late years have been found in the gravel, sand, and loam of the "Drift," indicate, in the opinion of some *antiquarians*, that these localities, in a very remote time, have been the manufacturing places for those weapons and tools; but a more exact investigation of the large collection which Mr. Christy partly gathered himself and brought home from his two visits to the Valley of the Somme, in the years 1860 and 1861, show how very rare it is to find perfect specimens of the different types of the implements, as they have all (with very few exceptions) been more or less worn by use, which would not have been the case if the gravel-beds are on the exact sites of the places where the implements were manufactured.

No. 1. A stone implement (wedge or chisel), the peculiar shape of which characterizes one of the principal types of the wrought flints found in the gravel. It is about 5½ inches long, the one end pointed as a tapering chisel, and the other bulbous. Found in the gravel at St. Acheul, and bought there on the 4th of March, 1861.

2. Another of the same type, about 7 inches long; the pointed end is well preserved, but the bulbous end is worn by use.

3. Another, only 4½ inches long; it is much worn. St. Acheul, March 4, 1861.

4. A wedge or axe of the same kind, but of a different type, which may be regarded *as the second type*. It is 7½ inches long, with a pointed chisel-shaped end, as in No. 1,

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but the other end is chipped into a broad, half-round edge. St. Acheul, March 4, 1861.

5. Another of almost the same type, 5½ inches long. This specimen was found at Menchecourt, in 1847, by M. Boucher de Perthes himself, who presented it to Mr. Christy on his visit to Abbeville, March 5, 1861.

6. A wedge or axe of the same type as No. 4, and about 5 inches long. St. Acheul, March 4, 1861.

7. Another, about 4½ inches long, and a little damaged. Menchecourt, March 5, 1861.

8. A larger one of the same leaf-shaped type, about 6½ inches long, with one end worn. St. Acheul, 1861.

9. Another, about 5 inches long, of the same type, and much worn. St. Acheul, 1861.

10. A smaller one; it is about 3¾ inches long, and a little worn. This has a more distinct and finished shape.

On his visit to St. Acheul, 1860, Mr. Christy found this specimen in the gravel imbedded between two large flint blocks, which are now placed, with the wedge *in situ*, in his museum under the same number.

11. A large and clumsily chipped wedge or axe. It is doubtful whether this be a worn one of the last-mentioned type, or the rough commencement of one of the following (third) type. It is about 6 inches long, and was found at St. Acheul, 1861.

12. A wedge or axe of an oval shape, sometimes, but incorrectly, called the "almond-shaped." St. Acheul, 1861. This may be regarded as belonging to the *third* of the four principal types of these *antiquities*, which, however, are found in many varieties.

The wedges of this type seem to have been more carefully chipped, but to have been also so much used that it is even rare to find a specimen without traces of wear.

13. A larger one, about 5½ inches long, and a little damaged. St. Acheul, 1861.

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14. Another of the same kind, about 5 inches long, and much used. St. Acheul.

15. Another, a little rounder; about 4 inches long. St. Acheul.

16. Another of the oval wedges or axes; it is 4¼ inches long, and bears traces of having been very much used. St. Acheul, 1861.

17. A leaf-shaped wedge or axe, made from a large *flint-flake*, which may be the principal character of the *fourth type*. It is about 5½ inches long, and found at St. Acheul.

18. Another of the same kind, 4 inches long. St. Acheul, 1861.

19. A similar one, only 3½ inches long, and much worn. St. Acheul, 1861.

20. A fragment of a similar wedge, 3½ inches long. Menchecourt, March 1861.

21. A fragment of a rounded, or subcylindrical, chisel-shaped flint implement. This is a very rare type amongst those found in the Drift. About 5 inches long. St. Acheul.

22. A small leaf-shaped wedge or chisel, of which one side seems to have been broken at a remote time. It is 3½ inches long, and was found at St. Acheul.

23. A rough flint-flake, about 4 inches long, which seems to have been worn by use. St. Acheul, 1861.

24. A leaf-shaped arrow-head, 1⅜ inch long. This very rare specimen was brought to Mr. Steinhauer on his visit to St. Acheul with Mr. Christy, March, 1861, by a young woman, who declared that she had found it herself; she did not regard it as being of any worth.

25, 26. Two rough flint-flakes, 3¼–4¼ inches long, found at Menchecourt, 1861, in the Upper Drift.

27. Some fragments of horse-teeth and mammalian bones found in the Drift with the flint-implements.

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[Section C. II.]

[C. II.] Flint Implements, of rough manufacture, found, associated with potsherds, in the peat-bogs of the Valley of the Somme, 3 or 4 yards below the surface, and 2 yards or more below the level of the river. Presented to Mr. H. Christy by M. Boucher de Perthes. 1861.

No. 1. A large wedge or axe of roughly chipped flint, about 6½ inches long. It is almost triangular, and has a kind of edge at both ends.

2. Another, of the same rough workmanship and nearly the same shape, about 6 inches long.

3. Another, 5 inches long; somewhat damaged.

4. A smaller one, round at both ends, about 4 inches long.

5. A leaf-shaped wedge, of the same workmanship, 4½ inches long.

6. A smaller one, made of a flint-flake, about 3½ inches long, and pointed.

7. A pointed implement, perhaps used as a kind of awl, 3½ inches long.

8. A roughly chipped flint-flake, very similar to the often-mentioned spoon-shaped implements (see A. I. No. 14, A. II. No. 145–147, B. III. Nos. 88, 89).

9. Another flint-flake, perhaps used as a knife, 2½ inches.

10, 11. Two rough leaf-shaped flint-flakes, about 3–2½ inches long.

12. Some small pieces of pottery.

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E. America.

Nos. 1, 2. Two leaf-shaped wedges, both of hard siliceous slate, and about 3½–4½ inches long. They were found near Easton in Pennsylvania; and are very similar to those found in Anglesea (B. II. No. 16), in the Drift in France (C. I. No. 12, &c.).

3. A leaf-shaped spear-head of quartzite, about 3 inches long. Found in the Mississippi valley.

4. A spear- or arrow-head of a grey chert or flint, about 3 inches long.

5–10. Six arrow-heads, made of chert, trap-rock, &c., and from 1–1¾ inch long.

11–17. Seven others of quartz, different in shape, but of about the same lengths.

18. A wedge or an axe-blade, made from a yellow-grey chert, and about 9 inches long. Found in Arkansas.

19. A hammer of soft, micaceous, fine-grained sandstone; it has an oval shape, perforated in the middle, and is about 5 inches long. Found in Ohio.

20. An axe or axe-hammer of soft talcose schist, 5½ inches long, found in Ohio, and somewhat similar in shape to those found in Yorkshire in England (B. III. Nos. 101, 102).

21. A wedge of a dark greenstone, with *renewed* edge, and about 3½ inches long.

22. Another of a greenish trap-rock, 4¼ inches long, and found in Brazil.

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Second Division.—ETHNOGRAPHY.

F. Greenland.

In the tenth century this land was discovered by intrepid Scandinavians, who settled on the south-western part, which was then considered as the eastern, and called the Œsterbygd. They extended by degrees, and built churches; and a separate bishopric was erected for Greenland. But on account of the pestilence (der sorte Dód), and the frequent conflicts with the Esquimaux, the colonies were abandoned and at last destroyed.

Regular intercourse with the Europeans then ceased for more than 300 years; Christianity was superseded by Paganism, the Esquimaux returning to their primitive state; and it was only by the exertions of the indefatigable Hans Egede that in the beginning of the eighteenth century colonies were re-established on the west coast, where Denmark now has sixteen colonies, divided into two inspectorates, the northern and the southern. Here are churches and schools, and Christianity is very general. By the last census (Dec. 1858), the population in West Greenland consisted of 9491 individuals, including those of mixed blood.

The population of East Greenland is presumed to be about 500 or 600 individuals.

[Section F. I.]

[F. I.] The Greenlanders of the west coast, in the interval between the destruction of the first colonies and the arrival of the Danish missionary, Hans Egede, in 1721.

No. 1. Some strings of beads, found associated with some of the following implements of stone and bone, and presumed to have been brought to Greenland by the Dutch whalers before the arrival of Egede.

2, 3. Two knives of the European shape, like dinner-knives;

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they are about 8½ inches long, and made of bone, mounted at the edge with thin narrow pieces of iron.

4, 5. Two very interesting fragments of such knives, which show how they were gradually used away, being pointed as a lead-pencil.

6. A knife (ullo) made of bone, and supplied with an edge of a small piece of iron, of which a little remains.

7, 8. Two knives (ullut) with iron blades, supposed to have been brought to Greenland by the Dutch whalers, who went there in the seventeenth century. Similar knives are used to-day in Greenland by the women for preparing and cutting skins.

9. A bird-arrow. Similar are still used by the Greenlanders (see F. II. Nos. 52 and 54) and by the North American Esquimaux, the Aleuts, Kurils, and even by the Tchuchses in Asia (see L. I. No. 7).

10. A lance or "anguvigak" (the Danish colonists call this implement a "lœntser"). It is used at the seal- or sea-calf-hunting; when wounded with it, the seal seeks the deep, and when exhausted he ascends for breathing fresh air, and the Greenlander kills him now outright with his lance.

11. A harpoon-head with a point of bone, and about 3 inches long.

12, 13. Two other heads of seal-harpoon, in which a little of the iron point remains; 2½ and 4½ inches long.

14–17. Four lance- or "lœntser"-heads of the Greenlandian stone, "angmak" (hard grey slate); from 3 to 1¾ inch long.

18. Another of calcedony, 1¼ inch long.

19–23. Five arrow-heads of calcedony, flint, and angmak; from about 1½ to 2 inches long.

24–32. Nine others of a different shape, and made of angmak, calcedony, hornstone, &c.; from 1 to 2¼ inches long.

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33. A small arrow-head of angmak, neatly chipped, and about 1 inch long (very rare).

34. A point for a harpoon-head (see Nos. 11–13) made from angmak, and perforated with a drill like the following.

35. A drill of angmak, about 2½ inches long.

36. Another drill, or perhaps an arrow-head, made of angmak, and about 1½ inch long.

37. Two pieces of bone, 3–4 inches long, which are very interesting, as they show how the Greenlanders in want of a saw perforated the bone along certain lines in order to split it into the desired shape.

38, 39. Two arrow-heads of bone; 5 inches long.

40. An old sample of sinews which were split and plaited, or twined to thread.

41. A kind of comb which was used by the women, when plaiting thread of sinews, for clearing the tangled lower part.

42. Two twining-implements of bone, about 6 inches long. In every hole was put a fibre or thread of split sinews, and then the implement was turned downwards; these implement were used, too, for smoothing the seams.

43. A needle of bone, which has been used in the same way as the long iron needles are used by the American squaws, or rather as our shoemakers use their awls; 4½ inches long.

44. An implement of bone (tigursaut), 3½ inches long; similar specimens are found in Denmark in graves of the Stone-age.

45. Another, 7½ inches long. Although it is from so distant a period, it has quite the same form as those now used in Greenland.

46. Another, 4¼ inches long, and of an uncommon shape.

47. A lamp of steatite (vœgsteen), and of the most primitive shape.

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48–50. Three others of different shape, but all of steatite. No. 49 is nearly of the form now in use.

50*. Five specimens of spatulate or spoon-shaped implements, from 1 to 2½ inches in length, of green jasper, calcedony, drab-coloured slate, and lydian-stone.

[Section F. II.]

[F. II.] Specimens from West Greenland, as used at the present time.

50 *a*. Two pieces of dried moss, the smaller of which has been formed into a wick for a lamp.

51. A model of a cajak, with the different hunting-implements.

52. A model of a bird-arrow, with a point of iron, and with the "throwing-stick" belonging to it. (Iron wares, as harpoon- and arrow-heads, knives, needles, and other tools and implements, are every year sent from Denmark to Greenland as articles of commerce.)

53. A pair of breeches of reindeer-skin, as worn by the women; they are arranged here, in order to show how the Greenlandian women know to prepare skin, to dye it, and to sew it with thread of sinews.

54. Some specimens of bone arrow-heads.

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G. The Caribes.

1. A wedge or axe of coral-rock, 7½ inches long, semicylindrical, tapering at both ends, but somewhat broad and chisel-shaped at one extremity. Found in the cave at Cuevetas, twenty miles from Puerto del Principe, Cuba, 1856.

2. Another of green jasper, 6¾ inches long: its pointed end is broken off. Found at Porto Rico.

3. A neatly finished wedge of greyish greenstone, 4¾ inches long. Found at the harbour at St. Thomas.

4. Another of a hard light-green slate, 5 inches long. Found with No. 3.

5. A smaller one of the same kind of stone, but with a proportionally broader edge than is common; 3½ inches long. Found at St. Juan.

6. Another very beautiful wedge or axe of mottled jade, 3½ inches long. Found at St. Thomas.

7. A fragment of a wedge of hard light-green slate, 3½ inches long.

8. A cast in plaster of a beautiful semicylindrical tapering axe; 16 inches long.

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H. The Incas, or Ancient Peruvians.

1–10. A collection of ancient vases found in the old Peruvian tombs and cities. They are all of the commonly known type, viz. urns and vases, partly with handles and spouts, in the shape of animals' heads, &c. The most remarkable are No. 1 and No. 2. The former is yellow-coloured, with brown ornaments, very like those on some of the Mexican spin-stones (I. IV. 58–68). No. 2 has at the top a kneeling human figure. This vase was brought by Baron Humboldt from Peru to Mexico.

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I. Mexico before the Conquest.—Taltecs and Az tecs.

[Section I. § i.]

[I. § i.] The Religion*.

As far as we know of the religion of the old Mexicans, it may be divided into monotheism and a very fantastical polytheism. They believed in a Supreme Being, Teoll or God, who never was personified; but, on the other hand, their extreme personifications of the elements and all the goods and evils of mankind gradually formed a kind of mythology, which, however, was not a mythological system or connexion of family ties with certain emblems or attributes, but, with very few exceptions, only a multitude of divinities created by wants or circumstances.

The numerous priesthood enjoyed a very high reputation, not only as the administrators of the public worship and all common instruction, but still more by the terrible human sacrifices and ceremonies with which they had surrounded and in a certain way guarded themselves. At the head of the priesthood stood the high-priests, who were elected, but by whom is not known. Their common emblem or sign of rank was a cotton tassel hanging at their breast or shoulders; but at the great festivals, of which the Mexican year included a great number, they wore the clothes, signs, or emblems of that god to whom the day was consecrated, in which attire they were often portrayed in drawings and sculptures. This circumstance, in connexion with the above-mentioned entire want of certain emblems or attributes for the different deities, makes it very difficult to settle any rule for a definite arrangement of, or even for a distinction between, the Mexican gods and their priests; and we shall here only try to indicate some of the principal types with which some authors have connected divine attributes, and then pass over to the priests, the sacred animals, &c.

* The specimens belonging to this section are marked "I. *a.*" in the collection.

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No. 1. A small copy in wax of the huge basalt idol or Goddess of War, Teoyaomiqui, which, seventy-one years age, was found in the ground of the great teocalli at Mexico. Some authors have believed this idol to be composed of three gods—the God of War, Huitzilopochtli, his wife Teoyaomiqui, and Mictlanteuctli, the God of Hell; under the following number we have an idol, the composition of which may perhaps strengthen this opinion.

2. An idol of scoriaceous lava, 4 inches high; it is a rough representation of two divinities united at their backs.

3. An idol, about 6 inches high, representing the same, but more plainly showing the two figures to be male and female. Trachytic lava.

The God of War, Huitzilopochtli, or Mixitl, the most esteemed of all the Mexican deities, was represented and worshipped under many different shapes, with attributes of skulls, serpents, and arms. As a household god he was commonly a youth armed with a shield and a lance or club, and sometimes with a beik, or having his head surrounded by a humming-bird; which signified his primitive shape before being born or incarnated.

4. A household idol of terra-cotta, 4 inches high, which probably represents Huitzilopochtli, or the God of War, sitting and armed with a club.

5. The same idol sitting at the top of a teocalli, and armed with a club, shield, &c., 5 inches high.

Another of the principal Aztec deities was the mother of mankind, Cihuacohuatl, viz. "the serpent-woman;" she was commonly represented as nursing a child, even sometimes two, a black and a white one; and her attribute or attendant was a serpent, which was often twisted round her head as an ornament.

6. A fragment of an idol of terra-cotta, about 5½ inches high. It represents a female figure, probably the mother of mankind, Cihuacohuatl, with a serpent as a head-ornament, and nursing a child in the same attire.

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7. Another fragment of a similar idol; it is of clay, and 4 inches high.

8. An idol of the same goddess standing, but without the child. Terra-cotta; 4½ inches high.

9. A sitting or kneeling female idol, with a snake-shaped head-ornament. It is 2½ inches high, of terra-cotta, and in some respects like the above-mentioned mother of mankind, Cihuacohuatl. This goddess was, however, often confounded with Centeotl, the Goddess of Fecundity; not only in her shape and attire, but also in her divine power and duties.

10. An idol of trachytic (volcanic) rock, about 15 inches high, standing, and having a fantastic face—a mixture of human and brute features.

11. Another, of human shape, with its face in the open jaw of a wild boar; sitting; about 9 inches high.

The following idols are all, when not noticed otherwise, of volcanic or trachytic rock.

12. Another, of almost the same shape, but very roughly cut and much weathered, about 12 inches high.

13. An idol, or perhaps a priest, sitting, the hands resting on his knees; having a large head-ornament, but without the tassels which signify the rank of a priest; about 10½ inches high.

14. A small idol, about 4 inches high, and so roughly made and so much weathered that it is very difficult to ascertain if it has a human or a brute shape.

15. An idol, sitting on the top of a teocalli. Of black-coloured terra-cotta; 7 inches high.

16. A similar one, but only 5¾ inches high.

17. Another, with an animal's face, and sitting on the top of a teocalli. Of terra-cotta; about 5½ inches high.

18. An idol or amulet of greenstone. It is a fantastic mixture of human and brute features, creeping, with a pro-

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jecting mouth, and ornamented with some of the old Mexican calendarian signs; on its back is a human head with a large nose-ornament.

19, 20. Two fragments of supposed idols, about 9 and 7 inches high.

21. A bust, probably of an idol, with a very fantastical face; about 5 inches high.

Besides the above-mentioned gods, the museum contains a considerable quantity of idols of terra-cotta (about 150 pieces, complete and in fragments), which, however, are regarded as a kind of store, and therefore are not minutely described here.

We have seen how the shape of some of the Mexican idols had a mixture of human and brute features, which signify the pre-existence of the divinities as brutes before their human incarnation; and as the Aztecs believed in a mutual metamorphosis between the gods and certain animals, of which the serpent seems to have been of the highest reputation, they not only were regarded as sacred animals, but even worshipped at separate sanctuaries.

22. An intertwined serpent, with a human face in its throat; about 7¼ inches high.

23. A large intertwined serpent, 8½ inches high, and about the same width.

24. A spiral-shaped representation of a snake, 3 inches high.

25. Another, similar, only 2½ inches high.

26. A squared stone, 8½ inches long; each side is cut in the shape of an animal's head, probably that of a snake.

27. A fragment, about 10½ inches long, of a walking animal; the head is broken off, but the large claws remain. We may presume this piece to be a fragment of a bear.

28. A sitting animal, perhaps a wild boar; about 4¾ inches.

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29. Another sitting animal, very roughly made; it seems to represent a bear or a dog; 4 inches.

30. A similar animal figure; of terra-cotta; 4½ inches high.

31. Another, somewhat different; of terra-cotta; 3 inches high.

32. A sitting rabbit, ornamented with a breastplate; of terra cotta; about 2 inches high.

33. Another similar, but with some remains of red painting; of terra cotta; 1¾ inch high.

34. A rabbit-head of yellow-coloured terra-cotta, with black lines.

35. A well-executed monkey-head of terra-cotta, and with some remains of its having been red-coloured.

36. A toad, cut in grey granite, and about 3¼ inches long.

37–48. Twelve animal-heads of terra-cotta, viz. wild boars, dogs, birds, &c.

49. A rude bas-relief of a fish, cut out in a volcanic stone; about 14 inches long.

50. A squared block of trachytic rock; on one of the sides is cut a representation of an ape or wild boar, and a bird; and at the top part is the calendarian sign, Acatl or cane, for the 13th day of the Mexican month.

51. A very beautiful statue, 14½ inches high, of a Mexican priest of higher rank. From his head-ornament, which is bordered with beads, hang down two large tassels at his shoulders; and his breastplate is bordered with smaller tassels of the same kind.

52. Another statue of the same shape, 13½ inches high, but a little corroded by time.

53. A head of a similar statue, about 9½ inches high.

54. A statue of a priestess, 21 inches high. From her head-ornament hang down large tassels, which signify the rank of the priesthood.

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55. A head with an ornament very like that of the above-mentioned priestess; 8½ inches high.

56. Another head of the same kind, about 10 inches high.

57. Another similar, about 8½ inches high.

58. A large head of the same kind, but more carefully cut, and about 11½ inches high.

59. Another head of the same kind, a little corroded; about 5½ inches high.

60. A statue of a priest or priestess, with a very large head-dress; about 15 inches high.

61. A statuette of a priest, standing and holding his right hand upward. Terra-cotta; about 7¼ inches high.

62. Another which probably represents a priestess. Terra-cotta; 6½ inches high.

63. A kneeling human figure, of hard porphyritic grey lava, 10½ inches high, and with the hands resting on the knees. It is probably a representation of a priest.

64. A large, very roughly worked statue, 16 inches high, sitting, and with the hands on the breast, but without any symbol or sign of rank.

65. Another male figure, about 7½ inches high, sitting, with the hands resting on the knees.

66. Another, about 8 high, sitting, and with crossed arms; very roughly cut.

67. Another, 7 inches high; it is somewhat better done, and kneeling.

The high places for the exercise of the activity of the Mexican priests was the teocalli or teopan, and their divine service consisted particularly of the offering of sacrifices to the gods—sacrifices not only of flowers, incense, and animals, but even of human victims, which were sacrificed under the most horrible and dreadful ceremonies. In the following we shall see some of the sacrificial tools, and models of the localities where the human sacrifices commonly took place.

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68. A model of a teocalli, on the top of which is an altar; of terra-cotta; 7 inches high.

69. A similar one, but smaller, 5 inches high.

70, 71. Two three-footed tazzas in terra-cotta, with black-painted borders; about 7 inches in diameter. They are supposed to have been used in offerings of food to the gods.

72. A smaller one, used as an incense-vessel, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

73. Another, about 3 inches in diameter.

74, 75. A pair of incense-cups of terra-cotta, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Under the perforated foot or stand was put burning charcoal.

76. A model in wax of the "sacrificial stone" now preserved in the Museum of Mexico. (E. B. Tylor's 'Anahuac,' p. 223.) It is a cylindrical block of basalt, 9 feet across and 3 high, on which the human victims and animals were offered to the gods; and the small groove which runs from the hollow centre to the edge was probably to let the blood run down.

77. A model in wax of the Mexican Calendar. (See 'Anahuac,' p. 237.) In the centre is Tonatiuh, the God of the Sun, lolling out the tongue, surrounded by the hieroglyphical signs of the twenty days of the Mexican month. Another symbol, ⋂, which is very often repeated even on the ear-ornaments of Tonatiuh, has a remarkable resemblance with the following "sacrificial collar." (See Humboldt's 'Vue des Cordillères,' pl. 23.)

78. A so-called "sacrificial collar," of a hard mottled green-stone, 17 inches long. Such clamp-stones were, it is said, put over the wrists, ankles, and thorax of the human victims, on their being sacrificed to the gods, for keeping them down on the sacrificial stone. (See E. B. Tylor's 'Anahuac,' p. 225.)

79. A sacrificial knife, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The blade is of calcedony, and the wooden handle has the shape of a crouching human figure, with its face appearing through an eagle-head mask. The handle is richly inlaid with a mosaic of

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turquoise blended with malachite and white and red shell. (See 'Anahuac,' pp. 101, 110, 338.)

80. A mask of wood, painted red inside, and outside covered with numerous pieces of cut and polished turquoise; the eyes are of mother-of-pearl, and the teeth of hard white shell. (See 'Anahuac,' p. 338.)

81. Another mask of the same kind; but its substance is the forehead, face, and jaws of a human skull, covered with a mosaic of cut and polished turquoise and obsidian; the eyeballs are of polished iron-pyrites surrounded by circles of hard white shell. (See 'Anahuac,' p. 338.)

82. Another mask of hard brown lava, 12 inches high and 10 wide. ('Anahuac,' p. 226.) On the inside is a Mexican god, or rather a priest, cut in relief. His head-dress consists partly of large tassels, and his perforated ear-laps are ornamented with large stoppers or pegs in the same way as those in the ear-laps of the mask. This ornament, frequently used by the Malays and the wild Indian tribes in Brazil, &c., seems to have been a very common one with the old Mexicans; for we see it as a very frequent decoration in most of the terra-cotta idols and heads in the collection, as far as the ears are concerned. The considerable number of masks found in all the Mexican collections shows how commonly they must have been used; and the old manuscripts tell us that it was customary to mask the idols when the king fell sick, or in the case of other public calamities. In the following descriptions we shall have to refer to some very small masks from Palenque (p. 36); and the evident fact that these only can have been used for the small household gods seems to confirm the said account of the old Mexican writers.

Superstitious as the old Mexicans were, it seems very natural that amulets of every description should have been in common use among them; and, indeed, this collection possesses a large quantity of small perforated idols, figures, or symbols, which probably have been worn as amulets. The most common amulet, and often referred to by old Aztec writers, was a heart-shaped stone, which was hung at the

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under lip of the deceased; and some of the following may perhaps have been used in that way.

83. A plate of jade, 4¾ inches long, with some mystical signs deeply cut on it, by which it seems intended to show a whole figure, two arms and hands being apparent. It is perforated with six holes, and has probably been worn as an amulet.

84. Two heart-shaped stones (black marble with mundic, probably coral-limestone), 2–3¼ inches long.

85. Another similar (black marble with mundic), 2¼ inches.

86. Another of calcedony. It has a similar shape, and is about 3½ inches long.

87. Another of brown calcedony, 2¼ inches long.

88. An amulet of greenstone, 2¾ inches long, perforated at the top, and almost in the shape of a heraldic shield.

89. Another similar in shape, and of a hard olive-green slate with green veins.

90–93. Four others similar, but still somewhat different in their shape (black limestone and dark-green jade); 1½–3 inches.

94–96. Three other amulets, different in shape, but of the same kind of stone, viz. black marble and black slate; 1½–2 inches.

97–99. Three similar amulets, made of soft dark-green jade-stone; 1½–2 inches.

100–104. Five similar amulets of agate and jasper, ground and polished; 1¼–1¾ inch in length.

105, 106. Two others of a semicircular form, and made of black marble, with some crystals of mundic; 2–2½ inches long.

107. A small amulet, made of a piece of orange-coloured and white shell, and in the shape of a thumb.

108. A large amulet of black marble, containing numerous small crystals of mundic; 2½ inches long. It has the form of a wedge, and probably has been used as a tool or weapon.

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109–111. Three small wedges of dark greenstone and jade; 1½–3 inches long. They are all perforated, and have probably been worn as amulets. In the largest is cut the outline of a human figure, decorated with a circular breastplate.

112. Two kneeling human figures of steatite, and about 1½ inch high. They are perforated, and have probably been worn as amulets.

113. A small mask, beautifully cut from a very hard, black, siliceous stone; 1½ inch long.

114, 115. Two small skulls; the largest is of rock-crystal, and the smallest of talc; they are perforated, and have been worn as beads or amulets.

At the time of the conquest of America, Palenque was the city of a considerable province of the Aztec Kingdom, situated on the north-western part of the present State of Chiapas. Although the inhabitants of Palenque may be regarded as a southern branch of the old Mexican population, and although the same idols and the same superstitions seem, as far as we are able to judge from the remains left us in the ruins of the town, to have ruled amongst them, there are still some peculiarities, both in the material and in the whole style of their idols, &c., which strongly oblige us to keep them aside, as a separate branch of the same civilization and superstitious ideas.

According to this, the following specimens from the ruins of Palenque are described in the same order as the above-mentioned specimens belonging to the Aztecs: they are all of alabaster when not marked otherwise.

116. A rude idol of greenish-white steatitic stone; 4 inches high. It is a rough imitation of the basalt idol at the Museum of Mexico (see I. § i. No. 1), or a representation of the God of War, Huitzilopochtli, and his wife Teoyaomiqui.

117. The same idol, in grey marble; 6 inches high.

118. A group, 4 inches high, which consists of two sitting human figures united at the back.

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119. Another group, about 3½ inches high, consisting of two human figures embracing each other; and on the back of the smallest of them is a third. This group seems to allude to Huitzilopochtli, his wife Teoyaomiqui, and Mictlanteuctli, the God of Hell.

119 *a*. A group, about 6 inches high, consisting of a sitting female (?) figure with a child at her bosom. This group seems thus to be Cihuacohuatl, or the mother of mankind.

120. Another group, about 9½ inches high. A god or priest, with a large head-dress, is riding an animal, of which only the head is to be seen.

121. Another, 8 inches high. A sitting human figure, with a large head-dress, behind which is an animal's head.

122. Another, 7½ inches high. A similar sitting human figure, of which the head-dress is a beak or the snout of an animal.

123. Another, 5 inches high, which is composed of a human figure and an ape, both sitting, and united in one.

124. The upper part of a human figure, with a kind of animal's head. About 5½ inches high.

125.

126. A pyramidal figure, 4 inches high. It is human in front, backed by a toad-like head.

127. A similar sitting figure, with a lizard on its back. About 5½ inches high.

128. A similar figure, with an animal's head; 4½ inches high.

129. A similar, 5¾ inches high.

130, 131. Two standing male figures, probably priests, with a lizard-shaped animal on their back. About 4 inches high.

132. A sitting human figure, with an animal's head; 2½ inches high. Steatitic stone.

133. Another kneeling one, held up behind by a kind of animal; about 3¾ inches high. Steatitic stone.

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134. A kind of lizard, in the open throat of which is a human face. About 5½ inches long.

135. A kind of lizard, 6¼ inches long.

136. A group of intertwisted snakes, 2¼ inches high.

137. Another group, 4½ inches high, composed of a duck or goose, a lizard, and a toad.

138. The head of a wild boar, 4 inches long.

139. A roughly cut group or combination of different animals.

140. Another of the same kind, but coarser, and with a human figure indicated on both sides.

141. A sitting figure, probably a priest, with a large head-dress, but without any other attribute. Of trachyte; about 7 inches high.

142–156. Fifteen similar figures, all of alabaster, and from 3½ to 7½ inches high. Although some of them are a little different, particularly in regard to the head-dress, they evidently all belong to the same group, as representations of priests or idols.

[No 151 *a* sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.]

157–159. Three others of the same kind, about 3 inches high, but all triangular in their outline.

[No. 158 sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.]

160. A standing figure, with the right arm upright; 6 inches high.

161. A small sitting figure of a more squared form, and somewhat different in type; 2½ inches high.

161 *a*. A bust of a god or a priest, cut in relief on a semicircular plate of alabaster, on the border of which are two snakes.

162. A mask or head of a priest or idol, 6 inches long. It is perforated; the perforation is made from both sides, and with a very imperfect (probably stone) drill.

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162 *a*. Another, not perforated; 4½ inches high and 5¼ inches wide.

163. A smaller one of the same kind, only 2½ inches high.

164. Another of the same style, but only 1½ inch high.

165. Another, more roughly made, of a bluish-grey marble; 2½ inches high.

166. A smaller one, with neck; 1¾ inch high.

167. A mask of alabaster, semitransparent, 3¼ inches high. Masks of this kind were probably used for masking the household-gods.

168. A similar one, of which the cheeks are perforated.

169–175. Seven others, which are different in the features, but all of the same style; 1½–3 inches high.

176. A roughly worked trachytic slab, somewhat in form like a Dutch clock; about 9½ inches wide and 5½ inches high. It has a disk, with a face in relief, surrounded by two snakes. The other portion is ornamented with three roughly cut small heads.

177. A disk, 4 inches in diameter, roughly engraved on both sides; on the one is the God of the Sun, Tonatiuh, and on the border of the other side are two snakes.

178. Another, 3½ inches in diameter; somewhat similar, but only engraved on one side.

179. A little squared piece of alabaster, on which a human face is cut.

180. A piece of dark-green, talcose slate, 3½ inches long, on which a human figure is roughly cut.

181. A creeping animal, with a human face. Of alabaster, and 1¾ inch long.

The following specimens, which commonly are perforated, are believed to have been worn as amulets:—

182. A sitting human figure, and behind him an animal's head; 1¾ inch.

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183. A very rough representation of a kneeling man; 1½ inch.

184. Another of the same subject, but more carefully worked, and of a triangular shape; 1 inch.

185. A group, which consists of a man and a snake, cut in relief on a plate of alabaster, 1¾ inch high.

186. A somewhat similar plate, about 3 inches high.

187. A female figure, standing, and with the left hand upright; 2½ inches high.

188. A roughly cut bust of a human figure, 1½ inch high.

189–192. Four amulets, representing sitting priests or idols, 1¼–2 inches high.

193–195. Three similar amulets, but only heads; about 1¼ inch high.

196. A semicircular amulet, which seems to be a combination of a man and an animal, 1½ inch high.

197–204. Eight amulets in the shape of toads, from ½ to about 2½ inches in length.

204 *a*. Another in the shape of a tortoise, 4½ inches long.

205. A turtle, 2½ inches long.

206, 207. Two small snake amulets.

208. Another amulet, in the shape of two snakes' heads.

209. Another, in the shape of a fish, 1½ inch.

210. An amulet in the shape of a creeping man or animal, 1½ inch.

211–216. Six others, in the shape of beaks or animal heads; 1–2 inches.

217, 218. Two small heart-shaped amulets.

219, 220. Two others; one in the shape of a hand, and the other in that of a lion's foot.

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221. Four pieces of slate, into which the outlines of different human and animal figures are cut.

[SECTION I. § ii.]

[I. § ii.] The People: their representations in sculptures, &c., their dresses, ornaments, &c.

No. 1. An almost naked man or boy, reposing on his left side. Of trachyte, and about 14 inches long.

2. A head of a young man, with a very quiet expression. Of trachyte, and about 7 inches high.

3. Another head of an older man, with a much wrinkled or perhaps tatooed face. Of trachyte; the teeth are of polished shell. About 7 inches high.

4. Another head; with traces of having been painted. Of trachyte; 5½ inches high.

5. Another, probably female head, with a diadem and large ear-ornaments. Of trachyte; about 4½ inches high.

[Besides the above-mentioned human heads, the collection contains about 150 smaller heads or masks in terra-cotta, of which many, besides a certain similarity, show evidences of the influence and amalgamation of different nations or races in the old Mexican population. Some of them are painted and tatooed. Some, however, are so roughly and fantastically made, that they scarcely show to what race they may have belonged.]

6. Eighteen beads of agate, jade, &c., strung.

7. Sixteen strung beads and other ornaments, of jade, &c., found in Icotihuacan.

8. Seventeen strung beads, of jade, turquoise, &c.

9. Nineteen strung beads, &c.

10. Twenty strung beads of stone, opal, wood, &c., which are partly native and partly foreign.

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11–18. Eight beads, chiefly of jade. They are all perforated from both sides, and with rather imperfect drills.

19. A smooth fusiform piece of brownish calcedony, 3 inches long; perforated through its length, and ornamented with six spiral grooves. Intended either for a large bead or for a handle to some implement.

20–25. Five beads or ornaments of agate, &c., from 1¼–3 inches. Peforated at one end, as pendules.

26, 27. Two somewhat similar perforated ornaments, the one made from a shell, and the other from a pointed stone.

28. A bead or ornament of grey granite; perforated from both ends.

29. A leaf-shaped and perforated ornament, made from a shell.

30. A ground and polished piece of jade, 4¾ inches long, and about 2½ wide. It is perforated, and has probably been worn as an ornament.

31–33. Three oval pieces of soft green serpentine, and about 3¼ inches long. Only one of them is perforated.

34, 35. Two others of the same shape; of stalagmitic limestone, and about 1½–2 inches long.

36. A little conical ring of jade, perforated, and somewhat like the neck of a bottle.

37. Two cast bronze bells. These are called "yotl," and are often sculptured on Aztec images.

38–44. Seven labrettes, or ornaments which the Aztecs wore in their perforated under lip. Five are of obsidian, and the two others of selenite.

45–47. Three others of a different shape; two of obsidian, and one of bone.

[Section I. § iii.]

[I. § iii.] War-weapons, and the implements used in hunting, fishing, and navigation.

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Nos. 1–4. Four specimens of obsidian, of different colours, such as are commonly found, and especially the black, which is the hardest and purest used in Mexico for weapons and tools, viz. harpoon-, lance-, and arrow-heads, knives, &c.

5. A large piece of black obsidian, such as was often used for the heads or edges of the war-clubs.

6–11. Six large and rough flakes of obsidian, such as were broken from the native blocks, and used either chipped or in their rough state for spear- and lance-heads; 6 to 8½ inches long.

12–15. Four smaller but similar obsidian flakes, about 4–5 inches long.

16, 17. Two large blocks of obsidian, from which the smaller leaf-shaped flakes were split; about 5 inches high.

18–29. Twelve leaf-shaped flakes of obsidian, such as were used for arrow- and lance-heads, either in their present state or chipped like the following; from 1–5 inches.

30–34. Five smaller flakes, which have been partially chipped.

35. A lance-head of obsidian, chipped at both sides, and about 4 inches long.

36. Another of an uncommon shape, 4 inches long. Compare this with those found in England, B. III. Nos. 36 and 38.

37. Another of grey obsidian, and more carefully chipped; 3½ inches long.

38–40. Three others of grey and greenish obsidian, about 3¼ inches long.

41. A flame-shaped lance- or arrow-head of obsidian; 3 inches long. Compare it with B. III. No. 81.

42, 43. Two fragments of arrow-heads which have been fastened in another way than the above-mentioned; about 2 inches long.

44. A large arrow-head of obsidian, about 2¼ inches long.

45. Another of the same length and shape, but thinner.

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46. A fragment of a similar one, 1¼ inch long.

47. A smaller arrow-head, about 2 inches long.

48. A similar but finer arrow-head, only 1¼ inch.

49, 50. Two arrow-heads made of calcedony, 1¾ and 1½ inch long.

51–53. Three others of hornstone and flint, triangular, and about 1¼ inch long.

54. Another leaf-shaped arrow-head, 1¾ inch long.

55. A leaf-shaped blade of a battle-axe, which has had a handle at the middle. It is made of brownish-grey chert, and about 9½ inches long. A very rare specimen.

56. Another somewhat similar, but not pointed at both ends as the above-mentioned. It is 8 inches long, made of semi-opalescent chalcedony; and has either been the blade of a battle-axe, or perhaps served as a large state spear-head. (See 'Anahuac,' p. 96.)

57. A very rare and probably unique battle-axe, or more probably axe of state, made of polished green quartzose avanturine, and about 11 inches long. It has the shape of a large thick wedge, of which the upper part forms a head of a Mexican idol or king; the outlines only of his arms, hands, &c. are cut in the lower part. On the head and round the neck is a groove, to which the handle has been fixed by means of a string or thong.

58. An axe or wedge, made of grey trap-rock, and 6½ inches long. It is squared, ground on all sides, and seems to have been used as a twibill.

59. Another, similar, with a squared neck, made of trap-rock, and about 5¼ inches long. The two last-mentioned wedges may perhaps have been used as weapons; but all the other stone wedge-like and axe-like implements are doubtless only tools, and as such they will be described in the next division, I. § iv. As bronze and gold were the only metals known by the old Mexicans, their tools would be made commonly of stone.

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[SECTION I. § iv.]

[I. § iv.] The House; including furniture, agricultural implements, tools, &c.

No. 1. A hammer, 5 inches long, and made of black trap-rock, nearly cylindrical, and with a ground edge and butt.

2. A small wedge, with a renewed but sharp edge. Of greenstone, and 2½ inches long.

3. Another of the same length, with a half-formed butt and a blunt edge.

4, 5. Two similar specimens, about 3 inches long; on one of them are cut some lines or ornament.

6, 7. Two wedges or hammers; they are short and thick, about 3 inches long and 1¼ wide.

8. Another, 3¼ inches long, but with a more pointed butt, and on the whole of a finer shape.

9–11. Three other really wedge-shaped hammers, with the butt a little rounded; about 2¼–2¾ inches long.

12, 13. Two wedges, more pointed towards the cutting edge, but with squared butts, of which the one seems to be broken; about 3 inches long.

14. A small wedge or chisel of an uncommon shape; greenstone, and 2 inches long.

15. Another, of a more common form; greenstone, and 1¾ inch long.

16. Another, broader one; only 1½ inch long.

17. Another, flat one, of greenstone; 1¾ inch long and 1¼ inch wide.

18–20. Three wedge-shaped chisels, of greenstone, 2¼–3¼ inches long.

21–23. Three narrow chisels, 2–3¼ inches long.

24. A stone-implement of a very uncommon shape; it is like a stone-hammer, with a blunt edge; greenstone, and about 3 inches long.

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25. A similar one, of dark-green jasper, and 2 inches long. This has perhaps been used as a polishing-stone.

26. A polishing-stone, of agate, which in shape is somewhat like No. 25.

27, 28. Two others of agate.

29. A polishing-implement made from an obsidian block from off which flakes have been struck; 3¼ inches long.

30. Another implement, probably used in the same way; it is made of grey jasper, 2½ inches long; the one side is flat, the other half round.

31. A cylindrical stone, about 6½ inches long, which has probably been used as a drill; green trap-rock.

32. A pointed drill, made from green jasper, and 3 inches long.

33. Another, of which the point is broken; dark greenstone, and 3¼ inches long.

34, 35. Two others, of obsidian, about 1½–2 inches. The largest has been used.

36. A very rare and beautiful block of obsidian, 5½ inches long, from off which flakes used for knives, &c. have been struck.

37, 38. Two fragments of still finer specimens of the same kind, 1¾ and 2¾ inches long.

39–44. Six very rare and perfect obsidian-flakes, from 5–6 inches long.

45, 46. Two smaller flakes, 2½ and 3½ inches long.

47. A very fine specimen of grey obsidian, about 3 inches long.

48. An obsidian knife, made from a (damaged) leaf-shaped flake, and adapted for being handled; 3¾ inches long.

49. Another knife, made from a smaller flake, about 4 inches long.

50, 51. Two others, 2¾ and 2½ inches long.

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52. Another, of a different shape; 2¾ inches long.

53, 54. Two spoon-shaped implements made from obsidian; the one is almost round, and the other oblong.

55, 56. Two others, about 2½ inches long, and adapted for being handled.

57. A smaller one, of greyish obsidian, 2 inches long.

Compare the above-mentioned implements (53–57) with those found in Scandinavia, England, and Greenland.

58–65. Eight "malacates" or spinning-stones of terra-cotta, with different ornaments; round on one side and flat on the other; from 1½–2¼ inches in diameter.

66–72. Seven others; they are smaller (from 1–1½ inch long), but all of terra-cotta, and with different ornaments.

73–76. Four smaller, from ⅝–1 inch, but of the same type.

77–85. Nine others, from ¾–1 inch in diameter, all of different shapes.

86. Another "malacate," of a shape different from all the above-mentioned. [Compare it with that on the distaff from Mexico, in the same case; this was bought at Amatlan, where it was in use.]

86 *a*. A string with thirteen small, but ornamented, malacates of different shape.

87–89. Three rings of terra-cotta, which probably have been used as malacates.

90–92. Three other rings, but smaller, and of a different shape, which perhaps have been used as malacates.

93. An awl, or perhaps a hair-pin, made from copper, and 7¾ inches long.

94–100. Seven needles; of copper, and from 3½ to about 5 inches long.

101. A knitting-needle of bone, about 3½ inches long; the one end is broken off.

102. A semicircular knife and stem, flat and like a cheese-knife; of copper.

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103–137. Thirty-five stamps or printing-blocks of terra-cotta, by means of which the old Mexicans printed the different patterns on their cotton, cloth, &c.

Pottery, etc.

138. A large vase: it is about 17 inches high, and one of the most beautiful samples of early Mexican pottery.

139–41. Three tazza-like tripods, on the bottom of which are some engraved ornamental lines; and the sides of two of them are decorated with painted ornaments. About 9 inches in diameter.

142. A smaller one, 7 inches in diameter, but neatly decorated inside with brown ornaments.

143–146. Four others, about 6½ inches in diameter: three have ornamental brown lines inside, the fourth not.

147. Another, 6¾ inches in diameter, and very beautifully ornamented in red, black, and brown. It is of an uncommon shape, but a little damaged.

148. Another, 5¼ inches in diameter, with some brown lines as ornaments.

149. A tazza-like tripod, 4¾ inches in diameter, and decorated inside with some circular lines or ornaments.

150, 151. Two smaller tripods, about 2¾ inches in diameter; the one inside is glazed or painted brown.

152. Another tripod, not distinctly of the same type, but with three very small feet; 2½ inches in diameter.

153–155. Three bowls, flat-bottomed, of different colours or decorations, viz. yellow, black, and brown; and about 5½–6 inches in diameter.

156. Another of the same shape, red or brown, with black ornamental lines, and about 5½ inches in diameter.

157–165. Nine bowls or saucers, of about the same shape, from 1½–4¾ inches in diameter.

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166, 167. Two larger bowls, different in shape from the above-mentioned, viz. proportionally higher, and with a more pointed bottom; the one is red, and the other black; both about 5½ inches in diameter.

168. A still larger one, of which the outside border is neatly decorated with black painted ornaments; 7¼ inches in diameter.

169, 170. Two smaller bowls, of the same shape, but only 3¼ inches in diameter, and without any decoration.

171. A large bowl of a more refined shape, brown and yellow, with fine ornamental lines; 4¾ inches high, and 5½ in diameter.

172. A large bowl, in the shape of a flattened ball, 5½ inches high, and about 9 inches in diameter. It is red-coloured, polished, and decorated in a style which may be called true Aztec. (See the ornament of the spin-stones, I. § iv. Nos. 58–68.)

173. A very small copy of No. 172, only 1½ inch in diameter.

174. A somewhat similar, but larger bowl, 2½ inches high.

175. An uncommon vase or jug with side-handle; on the neck is an animal's head; 7 inches high.

176. Another vase or jug, of a more common shape; 6 inches high.

177–183. Seven others of the same shape, and from 2–5½ inches high.

184. A similar one, about 4½ inches high; the handle is broken off: it is painted red, and has some decorations, which is not the case with the others.

185. A bowl, or rather goblet-shaped earthen vessel; yellow, with red or brown ornaments, and about 4½ inches high.

186. A kind of goblet, painted brown and yellow, and 4¾ inches high.

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187. A little vase, melon-shaped and somewhat like No. 177, &c.; with the handle and edge broken; about 3¼ inches high.

188. Another, with a handle at the top, 3¼ inches high.

189–191. Three earthen vessels of a peculiar Mexican shape, viz. a kind of jug or goblet, with two side-handles or ears. Two of them are black or grey, and the third brown. Each is about 4¾ inches high.

192, 193. Two others, somewhat different in shape; they are black, and about 4 inches high.

194. Two large vessels with handles, and red-coloured; about 9 inches high.

195. A similar vessel, 2¾ inches high.

196. Another, with two small side-handles or ears, coloured red, and about 6 inches high.

197. A large spoon or ladle, about 11 inches long.

198–204. Seven censers; they are of different shapes and colours, but they are all perforated for burning the charcoal, which commonly was put under the foot or stand; 1¾–3 inches in diameter.

205. A very rare plate, yellow-red, with brown or black ornaments, and 8 inches in diameter.

206. A little earthen pot, with small handles or ears on the sides; about 2½ inches in diameter.

207. A small earthen vessel, or perhaps a censer, somewhat like an inkstand; it is perforated on both sides at one end, and at the other are two holes, which form the eyes of a human face. It is about 2 inches long and 1¼ high.

208. Another, of the same kind, but a little larger.

209, 210. Two others, very roughly made; about 3 inches long and 2 high.

211, 212. Two small cups of clay, about 1¼ inch high.

213. A grater or millstone, with the muller belonging to it. Trachyte; 3¾ inches in diameter.

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214, 215. Two mullers of trachyte, 3 and 3¾ inches high; the top of the largest, and perhaps of both, has the shape of a human head.

216. Another, of different shape, much like a paper-weight, on the top of which is an animal; 7 inches long.

217. A similar muller, of scoriaceous lava, 4½ inches long, squared, and with a little handle on the top of it.

218. Another, somewhat ball-shaped or nearly cubical; about 2½ inches.

Besides the above-mentioned mullers, the collection contains about 14 others, partly fragments, but all of lava.

219. Some fragments of a large stone vessel.

220. A small oval cup, about 3 inches long, of limestone, with a siliceous pebble fitting as a muller.

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K. Modern Mexico.

[K. § I.] Religion.

No. 1. A rattle, on which is mounted a dragon. This kind of rattle is used in Mexico at Easter-tide. (See 'Anahuac,' p. 49.)

2. Another rattle, upon which is fixed a small model of a priest's hat.

3–7. Five votive figures or symbols, of silver, viz. two arms, a heart, a kneeling man, and a horse.

8–10. Three rosaries, brought from the Holy Land to Mexico, where they are worn by the Roman Catholics.

11. A cross, made for sale by the Christians in Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

12. A penitential girdle, made of plaited wire-hooks.

13. A necklace, with pendants of the same kind of wires, but larger.

14. A penitential scourge, made from some pointed wire-hooks tied to a thong.

15. An inkstand of dark-brownish glass, and in the shape of a human face.

[K. § II.] The Men, &c.

Nos. 1–16. Sixteen figures modelled in wax by the half-bred Mexicans; they represent Indians and half-breds carrying on different occupations.

17. A petticoat made of white cotton, with red bands, of an essentially Aztec pattern, manufactured by the natives of Amatlan, a purely Aztec settlement. ('Anahuac,' p. 299.)

18, 19. Two large scarfs or belts of cotton, white, with blue pattern; the one has a broad printed border at both ends, and the other a large fringe.

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20. A pair of leather sandals, as worn by the native Indians of the Plateau.

[K. § III.] War-weapons: with which are associated implements used in hunting, fishing, and navigation.

No. 1. A lasso, about 32 feet long, made from a rope of agave-fibres.

2. A sling, of plaited agave-fibres, and about 4 feet long.

3–5. Three squared pieces of cloth, lined in patterns of different colours, to ornament the mule-trappings; each has a peculiar mark, viz. Tanpico, Mejico, and Real del Monte, indicating the route the muleteer travels.

6. A pair of stirrups, each made of a single piece of wood, the ends of which are bent, and tied together with a strap or thong; the outside decorations are burnt into the wood.

7. An iron bridle in old Spanish style, as commonly now used in Mexico.

8. A pair of spurs in the old Spanish style, partly inlaid with silver, and richly engraved.

9. Another pair of spurs in the same style, partly inlaid with silver, and provided with neatly embossed instep-leathers.

10. Another pair of spurs, of which the rowels are about 3 inches in diameter.

11. Another, but smaller pair, which are adapted for being screwed upon the boots.

12. Two other, large-rowelled spurs, which are much larger, and probably older than the last-mentioned.

13. A large rowel for a Mexican spur, 4½ inches in diameter.

14. Four different spurs, all with small rowels, such as are now commonly used in Europe.

15. Two silver emblems or Mexican arms, worn by the Mexican soldiers.

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[K § IV.] The House, &c.

No. 1. A model, in terra-cotta, of a kitchen-stove, painted brown and white.

2. A model in baked clay (in imitation of scoriaceous black lava) of a "metate and rolling-pin," used by the Indians for grinding or rubbing down the maize for making tortillas. ('Anahuac,' p. 38 and p. 201.)

3. A small model of a grinding-basin, in terra-cotta (imitating trachyte); it has a muller and spout, and is about 3½ inches in diameter.

4. A minute model of a similar pan, in imitation of black lava.

5. A match, of a vegetable substance plaited, 5 feet long.

6. Some pieces of tinder or touchwood.

7. Two fire-fans, made of split and twisted palm-leaves.

8. Under this number is placed a large quantity of pottery, viz. bowls, cups, plates, jugs, bottles, &c., manufactured in Guadalajura, 400 miles N. of Mexico: some of them are only models and copies of Spanish wares.

9. Five small calabashes, used for drinking-cups, &c., and partly painted red, with black ornaments.

10. A large basket made from the shell of an armadillo.

11, 12. Two small plaited baskets of split palm-leaves, and with black-and-brown pattern.

13. A smaller one, white and blue, with a handle at the top.

14. Another, of the same shape, but smaller and much finer.

15. Another, in the shape of a jug, with a side-handle.

16. Another, of the same shape, but smaller, and made of dried palm-leaves and black and white horse-hair, very neatly plaited.

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17. A small disk or basket of split and plaited palm-leaves, and with decorations of red, green, and black yarn.

18. A little basket, with lid, made of white horse-hair, and ornamented with silver wire.

19–23. Five baskets of plaited silver wire, but without handles, and from 1½ to 5½ inches in diameter.

24. Another, of the same kind, but with handle.

25. Some samples of aloe-fibres.

26. Some ropes and strings of different sizes, made of aloe-fibres.

27. Some samples of aloe-fibres, such as are prepared for the United States market, and used in place of horse-hair. (See these imitations below in the same Case.)

28. Two coarse brooms or brushes, made of aloe-fibres.

29–32. Four other finer specimens, as used in the bath, with interwoven patterns.

33, 34. Two oblong purses, made of aloe-fibres, with pattern in different colours.

35, 36. Two others, round, but of the same workmanship.

37. A pouch, as commonly worn by the natives; it is a coarse plaiting of aloe-fibres.

38. Two rude imitations of fir-trees, made by the Indians of aloe-fibres partly dyed.

39. A small pincushion and workbox, and two winders of ivory.

40. Five little figures of birds, of humming-birds' feathers, made up with colour, on cards.

41–45. Three cocks and two hens, very neatly modelled in clay, and painted with different colours.

46. A little group of poultry, of similar workmanship.

47, 48. Two pairs of cocks' spurs, as used in Mexico for cock-fighting. The one of them has a sheath covered with leather. (See 'Anahuac,' p. 254.)

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49. A kind of cushion made of two pieces of soft skin, and stuffed; such are put on the cock's legs to prevent them from being hurt by the pressure of the spurs.

50. Three dice of the common European shape, but with different signs or marks.

51. A pack of cards, as printed and used in Mexico.

52. A playing-ball made of a string of caoutchouc.

53. A cigar-case, formed of split and dyed palm-leaves, plaited.

54. A model of an axe, made by the Indians from a piece of cowhide.

55. Two birds or toys made of palm-leaves.

Besides the common manufactures by which the natives, as well as the half-breds and Spaniards, supply what we may call their traditional wants, there is another set of manufactures by which they try to maintain the Old World's interest in the history of the Aztec population. Of this branch of industry, consisting of imitations of the old Aztec pottery and terra-cotta idols, the collection possesses a large quantity, in which, however, the influence of Spanish taste can always be observed. The specimens of that kind are all marked K. IV., but without any numbers.

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L. North America (Esquimaux).

[L. § I.] Russian America.

The population consists of, (1) Esquimaux, viz. Konjags, Aglemjuts, Aleuts, &c.; and (2) the Kolosh Indians, who are divided into (*a*) the real Koloshes (Thlinkitl-antuans), and (*b*) the Kenaizes, who call themselves "Tnaina," or men. The following specimens are only from the Esquimaux tribes.

No. 1. A mask, carved from a solid block of wood and painted red, green, and black; such masks are used by the shamans or priests when predicting.

1*a*. A model of a boat or "baidarke," with two Esquimaux, one rowing the boat, and the other harpooning.

2. A quiver for sea-otter arrows, 3 feet 1 inch long.

3. A sea-otter arrow, 3 feet long. The string by which the arrow-head is fixed to the staff is made of split and twisted sinews.

4. A sea-otter harpoon, 4 feet long, and of the same description as the arrow.

5. A dolphin harpoon, 4 feet 8 inches long.

6. A whale-harpoon-head, of slate, 14 inches long. When the whale is wounded, the harpoon-head commonly breaks off, and the broken point remains, of course, in the wound and holds it open. Wounded in this way by many harpoons, the whale at last seeks the open sea, where he bleeds to exhaustion and dies. In the course of some days the currents throw the dead body on the coast, and the Esquimaux hunter whose harpoon has wounded the whale nearest the dorsal fin, is then without dispute held to be the real and lawful owner of the prey. In regard to this, every harpoon-head bears some peculiar marks.

7. A bird-arrow, 4 feet 9 inches long. It is more carefully

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made than, but otherwise very similar in shape to, the bird-arrows from Greenland (see F. II. No. 52).

8. A string or thong, by which the seal-harpoon-head is fastened to the shaft. It is made of split and twisted sinews, and is to be used in the same way as the strings on the above-mentioned arrows and harpoons.

9. A stone wedge or axe, without any hole for the handle. Axes of this description are fastened to a handle by means of a wet or moistened thong, which forms a strong tie when dried.

10, 11. Two knives, made of slate; 3½–7½ inches long.

12. A similar knife, 8 inches long, and provided with a wooden handle.

13. A spoon, 6¾ inches long, made of horn, and with its handle carved in the style peculiar to the here-mentioned Esquimaux.

14. A stone lamp, of an oval shape, and about 5½ inches in diameter.

15. A tobacco-pipe of slate, about 18 inches long, and richly carved with ornaments of fantastic human figures, masks, birds, &c.

16. Another, of the same style and length, but narrower.

17. A smaller one, about 6 inches; or perhaps it is only a fragment of a large tobacco-pipe, which, however, is not quite perforated.

18. Another, with evidence of bearing European influence, and on which are carved two human figures with *white heads* (bone); 8½ inches long.

19. Another, of a more finished shape, and probably made by the Russians: it is 4½ inches long, and its head consists of three masks.

20–22. Three bags made from seal-guts, sewn with thread of split sinews, and ornamented with feathers, &c.

23. Samples of thread made of split and twined sinews.

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24. A string of sinews, on which are some rings made of bird-claws, as used for necklaces.

[L. § II.] British America.

25. A knife, consisting of a semicircular blade, with a short handle of bone.

26. A seal-harpoon-head, made from a walrus-tooth; 11 inches long.

27. A pair of mocassins, as worn by the Esquimaux at Hudson's Bay, but probably the work of Canadian Indians. They are made of reindeer skin, and ornamented with embroidery of partly dyed quills of the porcupine.

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M. North America (Indians).

No. 1. A calumet, or pipe of peace; the bowl is made of stone from the "red stone quarry," and the tube is made of wood, ornamented with red-dyed horsehair and plaitings of porcupine-quills.

2. A model of a Chippeway Indian, from Lake Superior, walking in snow-shoes.

3. A model of an Indian squaw, or woman, walking in snow-shoes, and carrying her child.

4. A head-ornament for an Indian chief; it is made from feathers, bright-coloured ribands, &c.

5. A pair of mocassins made of skin, tanned with cedar-bark, and ornamented with embroidery, &c. They are from the Blackfoot Indians.

6. A necklace, consisting of a twisted string of sweet-scented grass.

7. A pouch made by the Indians of Lake Huron from beaver-skin, and embroidered with beads, &c.

8. Three baskets, of different sizes, made by the Fish-River Indians of the inner bark of the white cedar.

9. A knife-sheath, made from cloth, and embroidered with dyed quills, moosedeer-hair, &c.; from the Blackfoots.

10. Another knife-case, made from moosedeer-skin, and embroidered in the same way as No. 9; from the Blackfoot Indians.

11. A model of a canoe of birch-bark, as used by the Ottaway Indians; 3 feet long, and furnished with six oars.

12. A small roll of wattapp (the root of pitch-pine), used by the Indians for sewing canoes, &c.

13. A knife used by the Indians in making their bark-canoes.

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14. A head of a fish-spear, consisting of a double hook with centre-hooks, to which is tied a long plaited string for the same purpose as the string of the arrows and harpoons from the Esquimaux of the north-west coast. (See L. I. Nos. 3–5.)

15. A tomahawk and pipe from the Canadian Indians, as given to them by the British Government and the Hudson Bay Company.

16. Some models of the poles and rolls of birch-bark of which the Indians build their wigwams.

17. An American axe, as used by the Canadian settlers in the forests.

18. A rope, made of the inner bark of the bastwood (lime-tree) by the Indians of Fish River.

19. Another of the same kind, but finer, as used for fishing-lines.

20. A bundle of very fine thongs, as used by the Indians for sewing.

21. A basket made of birch-bark: the top is oval and the bottom squared.

22. A spoon made by an Indian chief of the French River, Lake Huron.

22 *a*. A flute, of two pieces of wood, 23 inches long, and coloured red: it was made by a wild Indian (not Christian) by the Serpent River, Lake Huron.

23. Two boxes, or mokuks, made from birch-bark, and containing samples of sugar of the sugar-maple.

24. An instrument for play, somewhat similar to cup-and-ball, consisting of small cones of horn strung on a leather thong, one end of which is broad and pierced with holes.

25. Samples of dyed moosedeer-hairs, as used by the Indians for embroidering.

26. A rude toy-canoe in birch-bark, found where some

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Indians had camped on the shore of the Great Manitoulin, on Lake Huron.

Besides the specimens here mentioned from the North American Indians, the collection contains some objects for showing the ability with which those Indians embroider on birch-bark, skin, &c., with dyed mousedeer-hairs, quills, and beads. These specimens are only marked CH. M.

27, 28. Two arrows from one of the wild tribes in California; they have neatly chipped flint heads, tied to the shaft with fine thongs of bladder or gut.

29, 30. Two round silver plates, as manufactured in France for presentation or sale to the Indians, who wear them as breast-ornaments.

31. A model or imitation of an elk, roughly cut in wood by a Blackfoot Indian, who regarded it as an idol.

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N. South America.

No. 1. Two squared clubs of mahogany, 11½ and 17½ inches long; the handle wrapped with cotton. They are from Guyana.

2. Another, about 15½ inches long, and with some squared ornaments.

3. Two others, probably only models: they are painted black, and are about 9 inches long; the handles are wrapped round with cotton.

4. A model of a club of another shape, as commonly used in Venezuela; 13½ inches long.

4 *a*. A bow, 6 feet 2 inches long: it wants the string, which commonly is made of cotton cord. Such bows are used by the wild Indian tribes in the south-eastern part of Venezuela.

5. Four poisoned arrows, such as are used by almost every tribe on the Orinoco River, who blow these arrows through a blowpipe about 5 yards long; and they do it with such adroitness that they strike even the smallest bird at a distance of about 50 yards. The poison commonly used is the dangerous Curare.

6. A poisoned arrow, 5 feet 9 inches long. It was bought of a Caribian tribe in 1860 by a Danish naval officer. A small remnant of this once mighty people is still roving on the banks of the Orinoco.

7. A square basket, of plaited reeds, with interwoven black ornaments. It is from Guyana.

8. Two earthen vessels, decorated in the same style as the oars, war-clubs, &c. from the wild tribes in Guyana and Venezuela.

9. A model of a boat or vessel (Janguade) from the coast of Bahia.

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10. Two poisoned arrows from the Maranha Indians in Brazil. They are shorter, but very like the above-mentioned arrows brought from the Orinoco tribes.

11. An earthen vessel or vase from Peru, much like in shape to those we have seen above (p. 26) used by the Incas.

12. Another very similar vase, 11½ inches high.

13. Another, of a more modern shape, about 6½ inches high, and without handle.

14. A bala, used by the Tampas Indians in the Argentine Republic for catching the wild horses.

14 *a*. A war-club of palm-wood, 3 feet 8 inches long.

15. Another bala, used by the same Indians when hunting the rhea.

16. An arrow, about 6 feet 3 inches long, and provided with an iron point or head, of which the lower part forms a centre-hook.

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O. Australasia and Oceania.

[O. § I.] New Holland or Australia.

No. 1. A war-club, about 2 feet long, and with a leaf-shaped head or blade.

2. Another, of the same length; but its upper part forms an acute angle, which gives it the shape of an axe; about 2 feet 8 inches long.

3–7. Five javelins, 8 feet 8 inches long; they are provided with centre-hooks, and some of them with small pieces of obsidian fastened at the point or head with a kind of pitch or resin.

8. Another, 8 feet 8 inches long; the edge of the pointed end consists of small pieces of obsidian.

9. A dart or throwing-stick, by means of which the above-mentioned javelins are thrown with more vigour and certainty than by the hand. It wants a little hook at the pointed end.

[O. § II.] New Zealand.

10. An idol, or "Tiki," made of dark-green jade, in the shape of a sitting human figure, with eyes of mother-of-pearl. It is 4 inches long, and is provided with a string of the New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*), on which it has been worn as a pendant.

11. Another flat idol of dark-green jade, about 5½ inches high.

12. Another, of the same size, and decorated with two yellow beads, which, however, may have been imported from Europe.

13. A white war-club, or "Meri," made of hard and heavy ivory (of the narwhal?), and about 13 inches long. An inscription explains that it was presented by Capt. Cook to the late Mr. Pepys, F.R.S.

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14. Another, of similar shape, but made of dark greenstone, and 16½ inches long.

15. A very similar club, but only 13¾ inches long.

16. Another, of jade, and about 13 inches long.

17. A spear of a heavy kind of wood, and 5 feet 7 inches long. Its head or point is carved in the peculiar New Zealand style.

When fighting, the natives use this weapon not only as a lance, but both as a shield and a club.

18, 19. Two fishing-hooks, made of mother-of-pearl and a piece of tortoiseshell.

20. Another, 2¼ inches long, made of bone, and provided with a small ring or eye of hemp.

21. An old fragment of pottery, probably the one side-handle of a large jar or vase. It has the shape of a mask, and its style is very similar to that of the New-Zealanders.

[O. § III.] Fiji Islands.

22. A cap or wig of curled human hair.

23. A necklace, made of strings of tapa, to which are tied a great number of cowrie-shells (*Cypræa moneta*).

24. Another necklace, made of small rings of black and white coral, which, with two animals' teeth, are strung on a thread of twisted grass.

25. A club, of which the upper part has a semicircular shape, with a pointed neck; 3 feet 4 inches long. This form was a common one for clubs in the Fiji Islands before their more frequent communication with the neighbouring islands.

26. Another of the same shape, but larger, 3 feet 11 inches; its handle is covered with ornaments of plaited grass.

26 *a*. Another, very similar, 3 feet 2 inches long.

27. Another, of which the semicircular upper part has the shape of a flower or fruit; 3 feet 5 inches long.

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28. A club, ornamented with black and yellow rings of plaited grass; 3 feet 11 inches long.

29. Another of the same shape, and richly carved; 3 feet 6 inches long.

30. Another, made from a young tree, of which the root forms the head of the club; 3 feet 4 inches long.

31–33. Three others, 16–17 inches long, and all formed in the same way, of young trees.

34. Another of the same kind, but more carefully carved; 17 inches long.

34 *a*. A kind of sword, 2 feet 5½ inches long, made of hard wood, with the edges made up of shark's teeth. Knives of just the same kind, but shorter, were formerly used by the Fiji Islanders at their cannibal festivals for cutting off the flesh of their prisoners of war.

35. Three small pieces of the so-called "tapa." This stuff is made of the bast of the paper-mulberry-tree, and at the Fiji Islands it is only allowed to be worn by the men, who form of it their "masi," which sometimes has a length of 100 yards.

36. A club, by which the soaked or macerated bast is beaten out on small rifled or fluted boards; 17 inches long.

37. Another of the same kind; but it is made of bone, and is only fluted on one side; 9¾ inches long.

[O. § IV.] Friendly Islands.

38. A squared or rhomboid-shaped club, about 3 feet long, on which is carved a ring or line of the same form, which formerly was a common type and ornament for the clubs and spears from the Friendly Islands; but in later times similar forms have been received from the Society Islands.

39, 40. Two others, of the same shape; the one only with two, but the other has a great number of the above-mentioned rings or lines; 29 and 41 inches long.

41. Another, similar; 4 feet 2 inches long.

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42. Another of the same type, but its upper part is oblong or leaf-shaped; richly carved, and 3 feet 10½ inches long.

43, 44. Two similar clubs, richly carved, but without the rings or rhomboid-shaped lines; 3 feet 3 inches and 3 feet 5½ inches long.

45, 46. Two others, of which the blade, or upper part, is more distinctly leaf-shaped; and both have the said rings; 3 feet and 4 feet 7 inches long.

47. Another, similar, very richly carved; 3 feet 5 inches long.

48–50. Three spears or lances of the same shape as the above-mentioned clubs, and even with the small rings, or indications of them.

51. A stick, 5 feet 7½ inches long, of a black and heavy wood; at the top is carved four sitting human figures. It is supposed to be from the Friendly Islands.

52. A short stick, somewhat similar. (Wanting.)

[O. § V.] Society Islands.

53. An axe of state; the blade, about 10 inches long, is made of greenstone, and tied with strings of plaited grass to the very richly carved handle, of which the lower part is about 6 inches in diameter; hence, of course, the instrument was not intended to be used as a common axe.

54. Another, similar, but much smaller.

55–57. Three others, of different size, but very similar; the blades are all of the same type as that of the above-mentioned, a type or shape which is very common for all axes from these islands. It is possible that these axes, too, are only for state, or a sign of rank; the finely carved handles of these smaller axes are, however, more adapted for common use.

58. A similar one, of which the blade is stouter and less carefully ground, but still just of the same type; 8 inches long.

58 *a*. Another, quite similar, but 16 inches long.

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58 *b*. A war-club of a very hard wood, and about 4 feet long; the leaf-shaped blade has some rough ornaments.

59. A large paddle, 4 feet 7 inches long, and very richly carved, in the same style as the axes Nos. 53–57.

60, 61. Two similar paddles, but of a different proportion, 3 feet 8 inches and 4 feet 7 inches long.

62. Another, similar and 5 feet 9 inches long; but the blade is much smaller than any other of the above-mentioned.

63. A chair, or seat of hard brown wood, very similar in shape to those used in Africa. (See Q. Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

[O. § VI.] Sandwich Islands.

64. A necklace, made of a semicircular plate of a shell with a great number of finely plaited strings of human hair and black-dyed grass.

65. An outer garment, somewhat similar to the Mexican puncho; it is made from "tapa," and ornamented with a pattern in brown and black.

66. A piece of tapa, about 9 feet 6 inches long, on which is printed a pattern in brown and black.

67. A blade of an axe, made of greenstone, and 9 inches long. Before the natives of these islands obtained iron tools, axes of this type were commonly used. In the Royal Museum at Copenhagen are four similar axes and two small wedges from the Sandwich Islands, and they have all the same shape as the axe here mentioned.

[O. § VII.] Other Islands of Oceania.

68–70. A lance and three shorter hand-weapons from the Marquesas Islands. The edges are made of perforated shark's teeth, fixed with strings of twisted grass.

71. A pair of foot-rests for the stilts used by the natives at the Marquesas Islands at their stilt-playing, which is still one of their principal public diversions. Upon each of these foot-rests is a sitting or half-kneeling human figure, an orna-

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ment which commonly is found on the clubs, drinking-cups, &c., from these islands.

71 *a*. A war-club from the Marquesas Indians; it is 4 feet 7 inches long, and made of the black and very hard casuarina-wood. Compare its ornamented head with those on the above-mentioned foot-rests (No. 71).

72. An ornament, perhaps a breast-piece, made of finely twisted and knitted strings of hemp, and ornamented with corals, carved pieces of mother-of-pearl, &c. It is only a supposition that this has been derived from one of the South Sea Islands.

73. A lance or spear, 10 feet 4 inches long, and made of a reed, at the top of which is tied a great number of pointed pieces of bone, forming the head of the weapon.

74, 75. Two clubs, with leaf-shaped blades, somewhat similar to those from the Friendly Islands.

76. Another club, made of a stick, 3 feet 8 inches long, and mounted with a round perforated stone, like those found in England and Scandinavia (A. II. No. 153, and B. III. No. 99), and like that now used by the Bechuans in South Africa (Q. No. 18). Believed to be from New Guinea.

77. A javelin from New Guinea, having for its head a flake of obsidian, 5½ inches long, with a chipped point.

78. Another, similar; but the obsidian head, which is made from a broader flake than No. 77, is broken at the point.

79. An axe, with a blade of a shell (?) put into a piece of wood 7½ inches long, which is tied to a curved handle.

80. Another axe from New Caledonia, made of a neatly ground wedge of serpentine put into a cleft branch, which is tied with a string of twisted grass.

81. A fragment of a very singular fishing-implement, made of a stone and some pieces of a shell (*Cypræa tigris*) tied to a stick, commonly 8–9 inches long. By means of

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this implement the natives at New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands catch cuttle-fishes.

82. A very interesting knife or saw, from the Salomon Islands, made of a piece of pearl-oyster, and about 4¼ inches long.

83. A war-club, or perhaps a paddle, on the blade of which is carved a fish; 5 feet 2 inches long.

84. Another club or paddle, in shape much like the clubs from the Friendly Islands, but the red and black ornaments are quite different; 3 feet 7 inches long.

85. Two large fishing-hooks of wood, with short, but very strong strings of cocoa-fibres.

86. A "rattle-toy" from Dennis Island.

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P. Asiatic Archipelago.

[P, § I.] Borneo.

The following specimens are from the Dyaks, who are said to be cannibals; this is, however, questionable: but their low state of civilization is still sufficiently manifested by the undeniable fact that a man, when wooing, is obliged to present his intended with the head or skull of a slain enemy.

No. 1. A plaster cast of a Dyak's face, from Borneo.

2. A quiver, about 12½ inches long, in which the Dyaks keep their poisoned arrows.

3–5. Three poisoned arrows, which the Dyaks commonly blow through the shaft of their spears; some of them, however, have blowpipes. The poison here used is called "Upos," probably the Javanese Upas.

6. A spear or lance, 6 feet 2 inches long. The shaft is the blowpipe through which the Dyaks blow the above-mentioned poisoned arrows. In the iron blade are inserted two brass studs, which signify that its owner has killed two enemies.

7. A very interesting Dyak sword, 2 feet 1 inch long, and ornamented with hair of slain foes.

8. A short jacket without sleeves, made of bast, and with a kind of embroidered pattern, which is very similar to the common Aztec style.

[P. § II.] Java.

9, 10. Two poisoned arrows, very similar to Nos. 3–5; the poison is the dangerous Upas.

[P. § III.] Sumatra.

11, 12. Two poisoned arrows, 2 feet 8 or 9 inches long. They are from the Battaks.

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13. A poniard or cris from the Malays at Singapore.

14. A bow, 6 feet 4 inches long, and made of split bamboo; the string, too, is commonly made of a split reed. Similar bows are used at Malacca.

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Q. Africa.

No. 1. An amulet or fetish, made of a piece of skin or hide, to which are tied two antelope horns, &c.

2, 3. Two iron armlets, a fine manufacture by the king's smith at Berr or Barry; they give a good idea of the common civilization of the Barry Negroes, who live on the shores of the White Nile (Bahr-el-Abiad).

4. A cushion or head-rest, 8 inches long, 5 high, and made of a solid block of wood. It has a remarkable resemblance with the solid small votive head-rests found in the old Egyptian graves. (Compare it with O. No. 63 and Q. Nos. 5, 6.)

5. A chair or seat, 18 inches long, 12 high, and made from a solid block of wood by the Negroes at the Gold Coast.

6. A similar seat, but only 10½ inches long and 5 high.

7–13. Seven javelins or "hassagais," which are the principal weapons of the different tribes of the African Negroes.

14. A sword, 2 feet 3 inches long, with its scabbard, which is made of wood, and covered with skin.

15. A richly carved war-club, about 23 inches long; at the top of it are two human faces; and the handle is formed of two twisted snakes.

16. A small iron coin (Hashash) from Kordofan, 40= a Turkish piaster=40 paras=about twopence.

17. A "knobkerry," made from a rhinoceros-horn, and 26½ inches long. The Caffres and Bechuans use this as a hunting-stick; it is a dangerous weapon, by which, at a distance of about 50 yards, they strike the intended object with certainty and force.

18. A perforated stone-implement in the shape of a flattened ball; the Bechuans use this as a kind of millstone in order to grind or crush the grasshoppers, spiders, &c., which

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they gather and afterwards grind and enjoy as a favourite meat. When digging wild roots, they put this stone upon a large stick to give the latter force and gravity. (Compare this with O. No. 76.)

19. A war-club, made of a very heavy and dark-brown kind of wood; used by the Negro tribes of the White Nile; 27 inches long.

20. A pipe-bowl of terra-cotta with white ornaments; used by the Ashantees and Fantees at the Gold Coast.

21. A snuff-bottle of glass in the shape of a Negro-head. Similar are used at the Gold Coast.

22. A tobacco-pipe, as used in South Africa by the different tribes; but commonly made for sale by the Boers, from a soft kind of stone quarried on the north shore of the Orange River.

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R. Ireland.

Nos. 1–3. Three oars or paddles, 3 feet 8 inches long; they were found in a bog in the county of Armagh.

4. A spade, 3 feet 10 inches long, and found at the same place.

5. An old drinking-vessel or "mether," with one handle; 7 inches high, and formed of a single piece of wood. It is said to have been found with the above specimens.

6, 7. Two other methers, about 7 inches high, and with four handles.

8. A mill- or grinding-stone, about 12 inches in diameter, as used at a very remote time in Ireland, where such old Celtic querns or grain-mills are said to have been used by the peasants in some of the more out-of-the-way districts to a very late period.

9. A mallet, 17 inches long; found with Nos. 1–4 in a bog in the county of Armagh.

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